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SUMMARIES

Study on the novel by Jules Verne translated as a political novel in Meiji Era

Toshihiko ONUKI

This paper examined translation and acceptance of Jules Verne in the Meiji Era of Japan. Traditionally, Jules Verne is considered to have been transferred to Japan as a science fiction and adventure fiction. And in fact, it has been accepted as such. However, it is not the only all.

What I will study in this paper is a work translated with different political nuances than these. Translation works targeted for research are "Arrow for Freedom (『白露革命外伝／自由廻征矢』)" and "Diary where the British Minister wrecked the ship(『英国太政大臣難船日記』)". "Arrow for Freedom" is a translation of Jules Verne's "Martin Paz", "Diary where the British Minister wrecked the ship" is a translation of "the Survivors of the Chancellor: Diary of J. R. Kazallon, Passenger". These were published in Meiji 17 (1884), and the publisher had a deep involvement with the Freedom and People's Rights Movement. In the preceding study "Arrow for Freedom" is regarded as a translated political novel and another "Diary where the British Minister wrecked the ship" is considered a translated novel. However, by considering these in the context of Meiji 17, it turns out that the translations of the two Verne both had political meanings. Furthermore, by comparing these two, it turns out that "Diary where the British Minister wrecked the ship", which looks like a translated novel, has more intense politeness. By analyzing the camouflaged politics on "Diary where the British Minister wrecked the ship", we can know the boundary between translation novels and translated political novels.